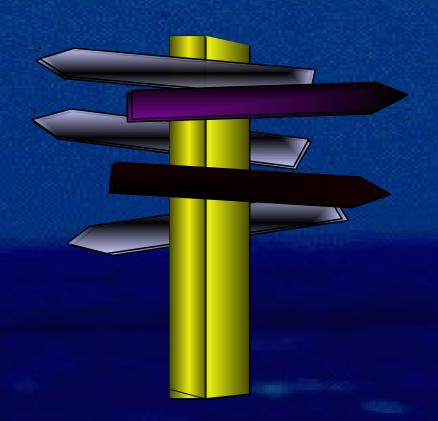
The Requirements Generation Process



The Requirements Generation Process



"If you don't know where you are going, any road will take



AFRC Role in Requirements Process

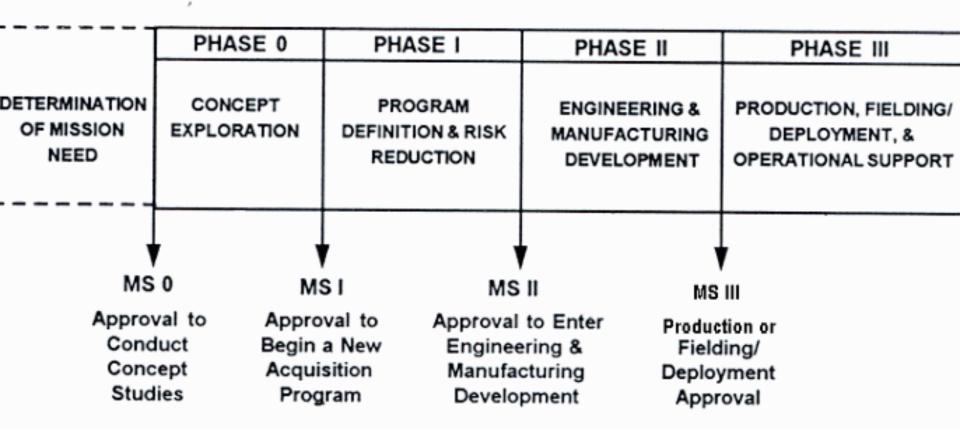
- Primary Role is one of support to the "Lead Command" for weapons systems requirements process
 - Except WC-130, where AFRC is lead
- AFRC Requirements documented in the Long Range Compendium
 - $ilde{oxdet}$ Supplements the Total Force MAPs and $ilde{oldsymbol{M}}$ SPs
 - Assessment of active duty support to AFRC
 - Project investment profile requirements



The Requirements Generation Process

- Starts with a deficiency or opportunity
 - Requirements pull vs. technology push
- Any organization can start the process
 - Normally the user (ACC, AMC, AFRC, ANG, NGB, etc.)
- The challenge is to translate an idea into a program that is sufficiently articulated to allow a contractor to successfully execute

ACQUISITION MILESTONES & PHASES



The number of phases and decision points shall be tailored to meet specific needs of PM.



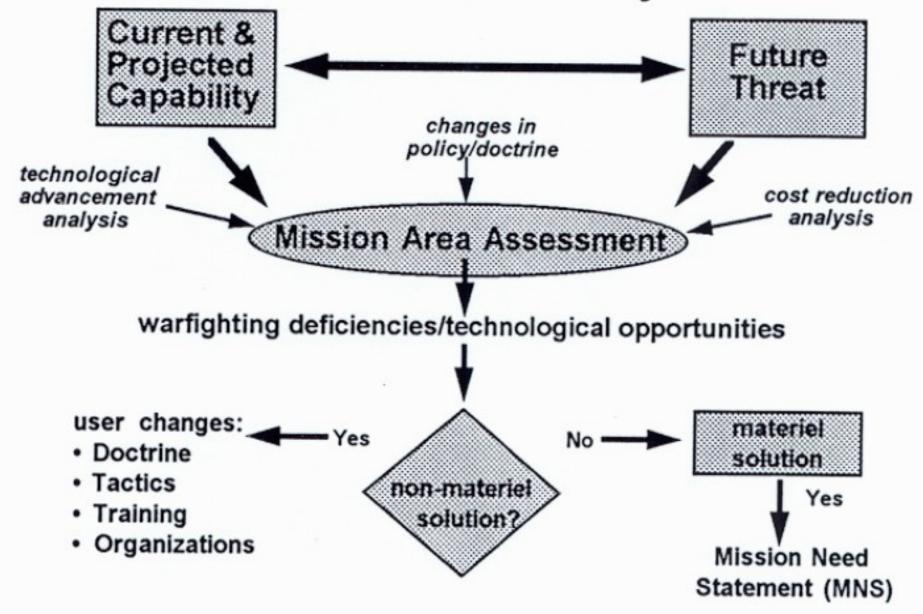
Mission Need

Mission Needs Statement

- documents deficiency or opportunity requiring material solution (not tactics or doctrine)
 - Not system specific
 - Validated by independent authority (JROC, agency chief)
- Prerequisite to enter Concept Exploration phase

Supports Milestone 0

Mission Area Analysis





Acquisition Categories

Review,
Designation
Authority and
MDA

FY96 Dollars

DAB, DAE

>\$355M RDT&E

>\$2.1B Procurement

Component service,

>\$355M RDT&E

SECAF or AFAE

>\$2.1B Procurement

Component service,

\$140M<RDT&E<\$35

SECAF or AFAE

5M

Lowest Level

\$645M<\text{Proc}\$2.1B

(designated by AFAE

Less than ACAT II



PESYSTEMS, INC. User Requirements **Documents for** DAB I,II,III

ORD -

includes Requirements Correlation Matrix

- with thresholds and objectives
- Analysis of Alternatives (AoA)
- System Threat Analysis Report (STAR)
 - accompanies ORD
 - Documents threat to new system (done by Air Intelligence Agency, validated by DIA)



Analysis of Alternatives

- Compares advantages and disadvantages of alternatives
- Prepared before appropriate Milestone Reviews beginning with M/S 0
 - An independent assessment
 - Used to be called COEA

Is the benefit worth the cost?



Operational Requirements Document (ORD)

- Identifies the performance requirements necessary to meet an operational need
 - -defines desired characteristics and capabilities
 - defines thresholds, objectives and key parameters
 - Requirements Correlation Matrix (RCM)
 - prepared in first phase (CE) of program
 - updated at each M/S

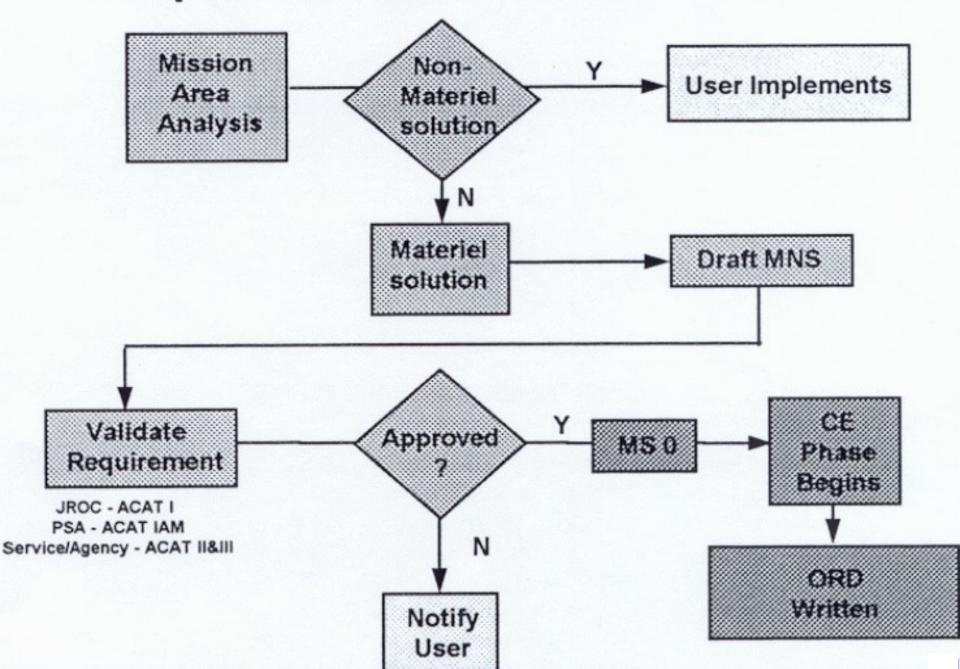


Operational Requirements Document (ORD) (contd.)

ORD includes description of

- Operational capability
- Threat
- Lagrandian Shortcomings of Existing systems
- Integrated Logistics Support
- Infrastructure Support and Interoperability
- Force Structure
- Schedule

Requirements Generation Process





And now.....

- The ORD is just the requirements in user language describing necessary performance characteristics
 - It does not address many design considerations in contractual detail
- AFMC challenge is to translate and expand ORD into a format that describes the system in contractual terms ensuring affordability,

testability, sustainability, etc.

User involvement is key to ensuring the translation is accurate!



Acquisition Requirements Documents

- System Requirements Document(SRD)
 - Translates the ORD into engineering language and specification format
- Specifications
 - Translates the system requirements document into component engineering characteristics
 - allocates requirements to subsystems
 - determines test requirements to ensure compliance
- Specifications are system related, and may outlive the contract for which it was developed
 - If kept current, it will accurately describe what was built
 - not what was done

Statement of

Statement of Objectives: top-level description of what the contractor has to do

- Statement of Work (SOW): description of what the contractor will actually do during the contract period of performance
 - This is always associated with the contract, not necessarily the system
 - Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL): describes form/format/frequency etc. of data deliverables

SOW describes what the contractor is to do, not what the end-product does or looks like.



- Programs need requirements
 - Requirements can result from
 - New/forecasted threat
 - -technological opportunity
- The "Granularity" of the requirements drive contractor risk
 - If you cannot define it, industry cannot price it
- Each piece of the process must relate to each other



How to ensure everything is covered

- Contract Requirements
 Correlation Matrix
 - Started by SPO
 - Part of RFP
 - Finished by contractors
 - Part of Proposal

This becomes the roadmap for reading the proposal to ensure the requirements are all addressed.



Summary

- Requirements definition is the toughest part of acquisition
 - fuzzy process with no clear cut end
- Requirements definition is the province of the user, the acquisition community, and industry
 - everyone has to try to understand the others' perspectives and limitations
- Requirements definition is the cornerstone of programs





Outline

- Acquisition Environment and Process Overview
- Marketers, Business Development, and the Action Officer
- Requirements Generation Process
- Contracting
- Financial Management:
 - Cost Estimation
 - PPBS/Resource allocation
 - Program/Budget Execution
- Program Execution
- Production & Deployment
- System Upgrades/ Modifications